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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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munications. Whatever is intended for
insertion must be authenticated, by the
name and address of the writer; not
necessarily for publication, but as a
guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Will fold and send, nil veri non audeam dicere."
Cicero.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1864.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The steam tug Iron King is aground
in the Paraná, and we hear not likely
to be got off for some time, owing to
the low state of the rivers. It is much
to be regretted that the National Gov-
ernment does not take some steps to
facilitate the navigation of the rivers.
One would think that the object of the
Government was to prevent foreign
commerce from ascending the river, since,
notwithstanding our repeated observa-
tions as to the necessity of placing
buoys in the Plate and Paraná, nothing
whatever is done in the matter.
Our readers will hardly credit the fact
that the buoys which are in the River
Plate along the Canal of Las Plumas,
were placed there by Captain Bruce,
at his own expense. Rosario is one of
the most important towns in the Republic,
and must, if proper care is taken by
the Government, have a large shipping
interest, but the river should and must
be buoyed, otherwise our friends in
Rosario will have very just reason to
complain.

Great fears are beginning to be en-
tertained about the steamer Salto,
which left here on the 10th for Para-
guay. It is currently rumored that
she will be either sold or seized pre-
vious to her departure. There was a
long discussion in the Government
House, and but for the voice of the
President she would not have been al-
lowed to leave. President Mitre, how-
ever, gave it as his opinion that she
would be allowed to return. We be-
lieve, however, that the lessees of the
boat have given the Government suffi-
cient security for the value of the steam-
er. If she is not detained, she ought
to be down next week.

Our colleague the 'Nacional' states
that two Brazilian gun-boats are about
to leave for Montevideo to blockade
the port. This may be true, but we
very much question it: we think it far
more probable that the Baron Tamand-
are will try his hand at Humaita, and
seek to effect a passage, as people of all
political shades and colors think that
it is a shame the President of Matto
Grosso should be roasting alive in the
sun, a close prisoner on board his own
steamer, and yet some twenty Brazilian
gun-boats in the river.

The Estrella del Norte arrived at the
Tigre yesterday with a full complement
of passengers, who praise the excellent
treatment which they received on
board, and the great convenience of
the train: had the Estrella del Norte
entered as the other steamers at the
Mole, owing to the very high wind and
rain the passengers could not have
been landed, but by entering the Tigre
all these dangers and inconveniences
are escaped.

Dr. Costa, our Minister of Education,
is at last determined to prove to the
public that his post is no sinecure; he
has published four decrees establishing
National Colleges in Tucuman, Salta,
San Juan, Mendoza, and Catamarca.
We highly approve of the step, and
hope that Minister Costa will meet
with every support from the respective
provinces; but primary schools are
more required in the provinces than
universities, as the bulk of the people
hardly know how to read and write.
These National Colleges should there-
fore be opened to meet the require-
ments of the people.

The latest news from Dolores our
French colleague the 'Progres' invari-
ably has first. It seems that things are
beginning to look bad again in that
quarter. A banquet was given at the
Cancha de Pelota, of M. Martin Loren-
sona, to celebrate the liberation of the
officer Delgado, who it may be remem-
bered was the man who ordered the

soldiers to fire on the Basques last
August; the dinner was good, but the
wines were a little too strong, for the
guests got so obstreperous that they
commenced firing off crackers, &c., in
the dining-room; as a matter of course
the host was the sufferer, for the house
took fire and was burnt to the ground,
notwithstanding all efforts to extin-
guish the conflagration.

Yesterday we received a visit from
the Greek priest, who is at present
making collections through town on
behalf of the orphans of Syria. We
looked over his list and are glad to see
that the people of Buenos Ayres have
subscribed most liberally.

Another man has been found murder-
ed in the thistles, in the partido of
Lobos. Our informant states that the
night previously he had passed by the
very spot where the unfortunate man
was found dead, and yet he noticed
nothing particular. The whole affair is
locked up in mystery, but the judge is
taking active measures to detect the
murderers.

The Pavon is due from Rosario to-
day, the Rio de la Plata from Monte-
video, and the Era from the Uruguay.
so we may expect to hear plenty of
stirring intelligence from all sides. It
was rumored yesterday that Sr. Bar-
bolani is at present in the Uruguay;
but we think this must be incorrect,
as by the last dates from Montevideo
he was in that city.

The only districts in this Republic
where cotton is cultivated are on the
banks of the Paraná, in Entre Rios
and Corrientes. At Bella Vista the
Municipality is at present offering pre-
miums for cotton planting, and if the
season proves good, and no war breaks
out, we may hope for a respectable
crop from that quarter.

Our enterprising friend, Mr. Marshall,
the great Argentine steamboat builder,
is constructing a new steamer, about
the same dimensions as the Era. We
believe she is being built for the Ur-
uguay trade.

The intercepted letters which Flores
seized on the persons of some of the
passengers, are utterly destitute of im-
portance; they contain nothing what-
ever new, and are but a repetition of
what we all knew before.

General Urquiza has subscribed
£10,000 for the Nogoyá Railway. Such
extreme liberality and protection to
important enterprises deserves our
greatest praise.

We have received a letter from
a country subscriber censuring an
English estanciero for travelling to
town in a bullock cart. We see no
room whatever for the complaint, as the
party in question has a perfect right to
walk into town, if he thought fit.

The plaster of the San Francisco
Church in calle Defensa is rapidly
breaking and falling into the street,
to the great danger of the foot passen-
gers beneath. Yesterday a small piece
fell: luckily there was no one under-
neath. We caution our readers from
walking along the Church wall until
the plaster is mended.

THE FEDERAL PARTY.

The Argentine political world is, and
has been from time immemorial, divid-
ed into great parties or factions called
the Unitario or liberal party, the
Federal or conservative. The former
is composed for the most part of the
well educated and polite portion of our
society, and the latter of the country
estancieros and provincial shopkeepers.
To define the precise difference in their
political creeds would be by no means
an easy task, but as the Federal party
dominated in these countries during
the rule of Rosas (who was strictly
speaking the greatest Unitario the
country ever produced) it has inherited
all the odium which very properly
clings to that epoch.

Since the fall of Rosas this Federal
party has been completely in subjection
in Buenos Ayres, although until the
battle of Pavon it held sway in the
provinces. In 1862 the Unitario party
held the reigns of power so secure that
the Federals found it convenient to
apostatize their political creed, and
profess unitarianism, and many men
who under the Rosas rule were known
rampant Federals are to-day in office
under one of the most ultra Unitario
administrations ever known.

This fusion of parties, so common at
home but so unprecedented here, at
first met with the greatest hostility,

but the liberal views of President Mitre
recoiled at the prejudiced ideas of some
of his own party, and irrespective of
party color he very properly held the
road of preferment open to all.

The bench, the bar, the customs, the
army, in every public branch, we find
one or more of those who formerly were
noted Federals, and we are pleased to
say that they have all uniformly dis-
charged with honor the trust so liber-
ally reposed in them.

We make these few impartial re-
marks respecting these two great parties,
because of the rather alarming
state of political affairs at present, and
also with a view to show our readers
that all the present troubles which
surround us take their origin from the
contentions of these two parties.

As we before mentioned, after the
battle of Pavon all the Argentine Rep-
ublic was, one way or the other, under
Unitario rule, but the Banda Oriental
could not boast of a similar blessing, as
the Federal party there was in full
power, and that country making the
most rapid progress under this hated
regime. Montevideo is in constant
communication with Buenos Ayres,
and the bickering and rivalry between
the two parties at last resulted in the
Flores revolution, which had no other
object in view than to root the Federals
out neck and crop from the River Plate.

Had we in Buenos Ayres been satisfied
to let well enough alone, Flores would
now probably be managing one of Sor
Lezama's estancias. The Brazilians
would be in Rio, Paraguay would be
constructing new steamers, and the
Banda Oriental making the Mercedes
railway; but the Federals were in
Montevideo and should be rooted out;
and hence commenced the revolution.

People who only read the native pa-
pers, published in Buenos Ayres, may
rest satisfied that everything is going
well, but we who have exchanges from
every province, and peruse twice a
week the leading articles of our pro-
vincial colleagues, tell our readers, that
the Federal party is raising its head!

In every province of this Republic
the Federal embers have been smol-
dering, but not extinguished. Indian
invasions and the inherent nature of
the people for change have helped to
keep the Federal party alive, though
in abeyance; but the Brazilian invasion,
the storming and shelling of Paysandú,
and the heroic stand of a Federal of-
ficer against overwhelming odds, have
fanned the almost quenched Federal
ashes into a blaze, and Paraguay,
views with distrust a government so
diametrically opposed to its own.

Were we to take up every province
seriatim, we could shew that from En-
tre Rios to Jujuy, the dominant party,
and the people's party, is the Federal,
or anti-Brazilian, or anti-Buenos Ayre-
an. It is the most popular, it is the
the most respectable, and every day
the Federal party is gaining new con-
verts to its creed north of the Arroyo
Medio.

Sooner or later, if care is not taken,
we fear that the parties will try their
strength, and, as a matter of course,
plunge the nation into civil war. In-
deed, it is almost impossible to suppose
that there is any alternative, unless the
Unitario party will turn over a new
leaf, and let the Federals outside of the
Republic, alone. The retreat of Flo-
res from Paysandú, without deciding
the struggle by one fair fight, has in-
jured the Unitario cause on both sides
of the Plate, and affords a very fair
pretext for President Mitre to take
very decided steps to put him down,
and send the Brazilians about their
business. Could the President be per-
suaded to take this spirited step, it
would prove a death blow to the Fed-
eral party; but if, on the other hand,
he allows the Flores revolution to con-
tinue, in the vain hope that the Brazil-
ians will sweep the country and over-
turn the Aguirre administration, he
will find before long that under the pre-
text of ejecting the Brazilians, the Fed-
eral party will try to regain the power
and influence which they have so long
lost, and that Buenos Ayres will have
to defend herself from the attacks of
federals both at home and abroad, in
the same way that the unfortunate
Banda Oriental is to-day obliged to
repel the unitarios.

AWFUL MORTALITY IN CHILE.

The statistical returns for the capital
(Santiago) show an unusually large
mortality in the present year. In the

ten months, ending October 31st, there
have been 8,159 deaths, of which
4,429 were men, and 3,730 women;
between adults and children. This
number is greater than the total mor-
tality for the year 1862, although there
has been no sensible increase of po-
pulation.

The inhabitants of Santiago are
roughly estimated to number 100,000,
so that about 8 1/2 per cent. of the po-
pulation has died during these ten
months. And yet there has been no
epidemic, such as the cholera, to ac-
count for this wholesale mortality. The
climate, on the other hand, is known
to be most healthy. But (says the
'Mercurio') it is easy to see the cause of
such sad returns, in the bad habits, filth,
and neglect of the inhabitants, as well
as the absence of a proper Board of
Health.

Comparing these figures with Buenos
Ayres, we find this city, with a po-
pulation of 150,000, the mortality rarely
exceeding 13 to 15 per day. Judging
by the latest statistics, the deaths in
Buenos Ayres during the said ten
months cannot have exceeded 4,500,
or little more than one-half the mor-
tality of the capital of Chile, although
Santiago is so much smaller than
Buenos Ayres.

In other words, the mortality of
Santiago for 1864 will amount to ten
per cent. of the population, that of
Buenos Ayres only to three and a-half
per cent. Seeing this comparison, it
cannot be denied that the Argentine
capital well merits its name, but we
have everything to thank for its be-
nign climate, and nothing for the munici-
pal 'fogies,' who seem to do their
best to reduce Buenos Ayres to the
unlucky condition of Santiago de
Chile.

BLOODY INDIAN ENGAGEMENT.

REGULAR FIGHTED BATTLE.

DEFEAT OF THE SAVAGES.

The last Indian invasion which took
place was one of the most daring and
sanguinary ever attempted, yet, with
the exception of the 'Nacional' and
the 'Standard,' there was scarcely a
word said about it. In yesterday's
'Tribuna' we find the following
graphic description of the battle which
took place at the Rio Cuarto, and in
which the Christians gained a com-
plete victory.

"On the 8th Dec., at about 5.30 a.m.,
Lieutenant Baigorria, of the Provincial
National Guards, received information
that Calfuera's Indians were sweeping
the camps of Chaniel, Carnerillo, and
Santa Barbara. At once he gathered
50 men, well mounted, and commenced
the pursuit. About 100 soldiers of the
8th of the line, also turned out to our
assistance, but their horses were so
poor they were obliged to lag behind.
The Provincial National Guards pushed
on to cut off the Indians at the further
pass of the river before they could get
the cattle over. As soon as the Indians
beheld the Christians, and saw that
they were Provincial National Guards,
they rushed like a flock upon them,
but the National Guards formed a
square and threw a deadly volley into
the Indian crowd. The Indians recoiled
from the second volley, but, as their
numbers were increasing momentarily,
they determined to surround the little
band of 50 heroes and annihilate them.
A regular hand to hand fight ensued,
and no doubt every Christian would
have then and there found his grave,
when suddenly President Mitre's sol-
diers, the 7th of the line, appeared on
the top of the hill. These fellows had
hung behind owing to their horses be-
ing unable to gallop, and came up at a
slow trot, but they arrived just at the
critical moment, and the Indians seeing
that the Christians were about to be
reinforced, decamped, leaving the mares
and cows behind.

"The National Guards of the depart-
ment, and not the National Govern-
ment troops, won this splendid victory.
Had they not taken such a decidedly
energetic part, the Indians would have
swept everything, as the Government
troops had no horses whatever.

IMPORTANT FROM PAYSANDU.

THE SIEGE RAISED.

A passenger who arrived from before
Paysandú states that the imperial and
rebel allies intended to abandon the
siege on Monday. The Brazilians had
embarked all their artillery except 3
pieces, and Flores mounted 600 infantry

preparing to move his tents and set
out to meet General Saá.

A rebel force under Maximio Perez,
stationed at Mercedes, was cut to
pieces by Saá's vanguard, and the
fugitives escaped to Fray Bentos,
where the passengers of the Fairy saw
several of them badly wounded: most
of the wounded had died, their wounds
having mortified, among these was a
young man, an artillery officer from B.
Ayres.

The steamer Quinteros (formerly
Gualaguay) belonging to Flores, arrived
in the Tigre on Sunday at noon, bring-
ing 85 rebels badly injured, all of whom
had received 'marks of destination'
from the valiant garrison of Paysandú.
It is said the Brazilians recoiled in dis-
may from the barricades, under a su-
perstitious idea that General Leandro
Gomez had poisoned his bullets since
all their wounded had died from gan-
grene, but this we believe to be false.

Leandro O'Gorman Gomez! is the
hero of the Uruguay. Several hundred
of his photographs have been sent to
Buenos Ayres. We hope a couple will
be sent to his distant relations in
Kildare.

THE REBELLION IN ECUADOR.

FUNERAL HONORS TO GENERAL FLORES.

We have dates from Guayaquil to
October 29th. The Peruvian Govern-
ment having treacherously despatched
bands of filibusters into Ecuador to
upset President Garcia Moreno, the
latter sent General Flores to put down
the disturbance, but the General died
at Guayaquil and grand funeral servi-
ces were performed by order of Govern-
ment, and all the patriotic and literary
societies attended. The national Coun-
cil ordered his portrait to be hung be-
side that of Bolivar in the Chamber,
and a subscription was set on foot to
erect a splendid mausoleum to his me-
mory at Quito. The Senate decreed
him the posthumous title of Father of
his Country, and all public officers
were ordered to wear mourning for 3
days.

Garcia Moreno set out in person to
quell the rebellion at Machala and
Santa Rosa, and most of the mal-con-
tents submitted and were pardoned.
At Montecristi a band of rebels
broke into the shop of the Gefé Politico
and attempted to murder that official:
they then sacked several other houses,
throwing bales of goods into the streets
but the townfolk, commanded by Dr.
Chavez, attacked the 'liberators,' and
captured three, named Piedra, Muen-
tes and Alvia, who were duly hanged
same evening. Twelve other ruffians,
in the pay of Peru (as is supposed) are
outlawed, and sentenced to be hanged
within two hours after capture. A
reward of \$100 each is offered for their
heads, dead or alive.

Thanks to these energetic measures,
the rebellion provoked by Peru (like
the Colorados in Banda Oriental) has
been completely crushed out, and the
peace of the Republic of Ecuador guar-
anteed for another half year.

WANTED, A HALTER!

The Commissary of Chivilcoy has
arrested in the open camp a gaucho
'malo,' who has murdered at different
times no fewer than nineteen persons.
The following is the list of victims who
have fallen beneath the knife of this
monster.

Don Juan Machado, murdered at
the estancia of Mrs. Encarnacion Melo.
Don Gregorio Diaz, murdered—his
throat cut—at Cañada Roldan.

Señor Albarracin, his throat cut.

Señor Ponca, do.

Two men, (store keepers) at Posta
Bergara, do.

Two others, butchered at Posta Ol-
mos.

Six soldiers of Capt. Olivera's Co.,
murdered (probably asleep), at Guer-
reño's estancia.

The brothers, José and Manuel Guz-
man, throats cut, at Arroyo Ramallo.

Don Ignacio Castillo, murdered in
his own house.

In Santa Fé he cut the throat of a
woman pregnant.

Don Juan Muñoz, murdered at the
Cañada Roca.

This is certainly a subject for Lynch-

law, and such a monster ought to be

exterminated as a wild beast. We can

hardly credit such a catalogue of mur-

ders, although ratified by official report.

Too much praise cannot be given to

the Commissary Loyer for the service

he has rendered society, by seizing the
monster and lodging him in San Nico-
las, but as escapes from prison are so
frequent, we should be glad to see him
at once shot; so that he may not have
a chance of adding fresh victims to his
awful catalogue of crime.

LOG OF THE MARQUES DE OLINDA

From leaving Montevideo till seized in Asuncion.

Nov. 3rd—Got ready at 4 p.m.; left
at 4.25; stopped outside to speak with
a man-of-war, 10 minutes.

4th—Stopped 15 minutes to speak
with the Admiral's ship; arrived at
Buenos Ayres at 9.20; left at 12.15;
stopped at the Guazú to right the
steering gear, 5 p.m.

5th—Passed St. Nicolas at 1.30 p.m.;
arrived at Rosario at 7 p.m.; left at
8.48.

6th—Stopped 2.30 a.m.; very dark;
went at 4.15; arrived at Paraná 2.20
p.m.; left at 4 p.m.

7th—Arrived at St. Helena 2.50;
took 14 tons 620 lbs. of coal; left at
10.50 a.m.

8th—Stopped at Goya at 12.15; left
at 12.30.

9th—Arrived at Corrientes at 10.20
a.m.; left at 11.45; coals taken at
St. Helena's of very bad quality; ar-
rived at Humaita at 7 p.m.; sent a boat
as usual; returned to say that we
could not be despatched until the morn-
ing; ordered to bank fires accordingly;
about 8.15 a boat came off to say we
were at liberty to proceed; left at 8.48.

10th—Stopped to cut grass 15
minutes.

11th—Arrived at Asuncion at 1.30
a.m.; took 40 tons of coal, and left
at 2.30 p.m.; stopped to cut grass 10
minutes.

12th—Stopped and went astern to
clear 'camelotes'; at 9 a.m. sighted a
steamer coming after us; proved to be
the Taquari, Paraguayan man-of-war;
at 10.45 she steamed up alongside of
us, and fired a blank cartridge; we
instantly brought to, stopping the en-
gines, when a boat came alongside of
us, with peremptory orders to return at
once to Asuncion; our commander
wrote a letter and sent it on board, but
they would not receive it, but said we
were to turn back directly. We now
(at 12 mid-day) turned the ship's head
down stream, and the Taquari fol-
lowed us until we arrived at Asuncion,
which we reached at 10.20 p.m. We
had hardly cast anchor, when we were
surprised to see a number of boats
towing a gunboat out to prevent our
escape. Besides the Taquari and Rio
Blanco, there were also boats between
us and the shore to prevent communi-
cation. We began to think it rather
serious.

13th—The Captain of the Port sent
to say that anything we wanted, in
respect to provisions, he would send to
us, by letting him know what we re-
quired. The captain sent to say that
he wanted nothing but to know why
and for what reason we were thus mo-
lested and detained on our voyage.

No answer. At 9.40 p.m. an officer
with seven men arrived with swords
and pistols: the officer said that, by
order of the Comandante de Marina
he was come to pass the night with us.

14th—Guard on board all day, no-
body allowed to go on shore; at night
more men came armed with Minié
rifles.

15th—About 9 a.m. a boat came off
with three officers and two gentlemen
in private clothes to examine the ship's
papers, which they took charge of
putting the National seal upon them,
and the money, amounting to 400
contos de reis, or £40,000 sterling;
also they sealed up both holds, and at
9.30 a.m. I was called to the cabin, and
my commander told me to call all my
men out of the engine-room, and shut
it up and deliver the charge of it to the
officer that had command of the guard
on board, which I did instantly: all
took leave for the night without giving
us any satisfaction, the officer and
guard remaining on board.

16th—The same gentlemen came off
this morning, and began to overhaul
all the baggage of the passengers very
minutely: in the afternoon two pas-
sengers were permitted to go on shore,
one being an Italian, the other a Portu-
guese.

17th—Continued to search the vessel
and the crew's baggage; also our
cabins. Took all the ship's books and
put them under seal; made a strict
search among the coals, but found
nothing.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED BRAZILIANS

On Monday evening a Brazilian war-steamer arrived from Paysandú with some wounded sailors and marines of the bombardiers of that town. The poor fellows were nicely dressed in uniform, and all apparently negroes or mulattoes: they looked very haggard and sickly, with their limbs bandaged, and evidently felt much difficulty in walking. Coming down the mole the people stared at them, without any expression or sympathy, and not a kindly word or salutation was offered.

The batch consisted of a dozen men, some of whom had their hands and arms so swollen that mortification seemed to have set in. This accounts for the small number of survivors, as nine-tenths of the wounded before Paysandú died of gangrene, which gave rise to the rumor that Leandro Gomez had poisoned the bullets of the garrison. Such, it is said, was the dread of the Brazilians on this account, that they could not be induced to go within 400 yards of the barricades. We shall perhaps never know the exact losses of the imperial troops before Paysandú, but they must have been heavy.

A black sergeant having called a cab in Plaza Victoria to convey the wounded, the coachmen and several others gathered around him, and began to jest the sable hero in a very indiscreet manner as he was armed with a sword, but he took it in good part, and the crowd dispersed when he drove away. By the way, it seems very strange that these Brazilian soldiers are allowed to knock about town with their side-arms, the men from other foreign war-vessels always coming ashore unarmed.

NEWS FROM ROSARIO.

The steamer Buenos Ayres arrived yesterday with the 'Ferro-carril' to Sunday, 18th inst. The works of the Central Railway are going ahead as usual. Two vessels have arrived in the river with rails: the Dutch barque Maria Anna is in front of San Nicolas, and the first fair wind will bring her into port; the other is near Martin Garcia at anchor waiting for the tug-boat Iron King, but the latter is badly aground and will not get off for some time. The Margaret Horton would finish unloading on the 19th, and the barque Zelia begin the same day to discharge her cargo of railway iron. The Leucis has taken in all her cargo and will leave for England immediately. The earthworks are pushing forward without interruption, and also the works of the station at Caracará. The engineer corps in fixing the centre of the line and already en route for Cordoba.

The negotiations between the rival Clubs continue as the election period approaches, and the Libertad faction has pledged itself to stand by any arrangement entered into by Messrs. Rodriguez, Esquivel, Machado, Lasaga and Gondra. The Criminal Judge reports his inability to discover the parties who attempted to murder Gonzalez and Rodriguez in a Club-fight or the fellows implicated in the attack on the Cafe Argentino on November 20th.

Mme. Mollo's Opera Company is playing with great success; the last piece was 'Maria de Rohan.' As a sign of the times, we read that Sr. Paz wishes to dispose of a troop of 23 carts, with 250 oxen; the owner is evidently tired of the Indian invasions on the high road, and will sell his stock in trade cheap—if he can get a buyer.

THE SAN JUAN SILVER.

The sample on exhibition at our office is from the mines of Los Marayes, belonging to a foreign resident in this city. It weighs 30lbs, being the product of a 'cayon' (2 tons) of metal; it is worth \$600 silver, and is quite pure. In the present stage of working, our friend can turn out 60lbs. of pure silver per week, but his refining furnaces will also serve his neighbors, being able to smelt a 'cayon' of metal per day. Los Marayes is not near Rickard's works of Hilario, but on the other side of the province of San Juan, near Rioja. The most important feature of the present sample is, that it has been refined in a furnace constructed of bricks from the 'refractory' clay on the spot, and not of English manufacture, which involves a saving in the cost of furnaces of one-half or about \$7,000 silver. We learn that the

Marayes silver will be brought to Buenos Ayres for exportation, as the owner does not fear the Indians.

FETE AT BELGRANO.

On Sunday last the feast of the patron Saint of Belgrano was celebrated at the church in that little town. Large numbers of visitors from all quarters took part in the morning and evening church ceremonies, and towards the close of the day the drives and promenades around the place presented such a galaxy of the fair sex as we have seldom seen. At dusk the view from the top of the 'baranca' was very picturesque and striking, and the authorities and residents of the place are much indebted to the interest taken by Mr. Watson, the deservedly popular Railway employee, for the tasteful manner in which the station was decorated during the day and illuminated in the evening.

ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE, FLORES.

Dr. Fitzsimon, the learned and eminent Rector of the Irish College at San José de Flores, gives to-day the annual exhibition of the institute. The course of examinations will comprise besides the various branches of general education, English, French, Spanish, Latin and Greek classics, elemental philosophy, English and Argentine history, &c. There will be a debate on the Abolition of Capital Punishment and other interesting features in the scholastic display. The Very Rev. Canon Fahey and other gentlemen from town will assist; the train leaves the Parque station at 11 o'clock.

THE HISPANO-PERUVIAN QUESTION.

The 'Independiente' flatters the hope that the South American Congress sitting at Lima will succeed in renewing negotiations with Admiral Pinzon, through the Chilean Minister, D. Nicolas Hurtado on the bases formerly proposed: viz.

- 1st. The Spanish fleet to salute the Peruvian flag.
 - 2nd. Spain to restore the Chincha islands.
 - 3rd. Peru to send a plenipotentiary to Madrid with the mission to conclude treaties on all existing questions, except that of Talambo.
- Now, even supposing that Pinzon, while awaiting strong reinforcements from Spain, should be as complaisant as he was last June, with our envoy, Hurtado, there is an insuperable difficulty in the admiral's way, since the Spanish Government has imposed on Peru, as an indispensable preliminary, to clear the authorities of the Republic from the charge of attempt to poison and murder her Majesty's commissioner, M. Mazaredo.

Is it not likely that Pinzon will stick to this new condition, or can he feel at liberty to lay it aside? Is he not rather apt to assume more arrogance when about to be reinforced, and at a time that Spain suffers a financial crisis, when she will be able to extract great treasures from the guano of the Chinchas, which she could not expect if the matter were brought to a favorable issue by the mutual exchange of treaties of amity?—*Mercurio de Valparaiso*, November 16.

AUCTION BY B. BALCARCE.

The auction that was to take place on 20th inst., has been delayed on account of the rain till 22nd inst.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST FOR THE SUPERFERS AT THE RETIRO CATASTROPHE
M. G. & E. T. Mulhall ('Standard') \$100
G. & H. Mackern \$100

P. Pongorard, Director of English Grammar School, Rarracas \$50

ON 'CHANGE.

	December 20.
Paper price of ounces, \$4584.	
do. sovereigns, \$1403.	
First price of patacons	28 60
Second	28 65
Cash sales, 52,388.	
TIME SALES.	
For Monday	24,000 28 70
Wednesday	3,900 28 65
Friday	13,300 28 60
Saturday	16,000 28 65
Dec. 31	22,500 28 75
Jan. 31	5,000 28 80
Feb. 28	5,000 28 80
Jan. 31	5,000 28 75
Feb. 28	5,000 28 75
Dec. 28	4,000 28 70
March 22	7,000 28 85
Total, 172,988.	

10,000 National Bonds, 32.
Paper money continues scarce, and gold abundant. The produce buyers take up all the spare money off the market at 1½ per cent, and even 1½ per cent, a month: this extreme stringency in the market affects business seriously and compels the dealers to be very limited in their purchases. Capitalists prefer holding their money to discounting at high rates for sixty days, and as call loans are comparatively unknown in this market, there is a great deal of money locked up and unemployed. Specie ruled firm to-day, but the tendency of the market is downward. The decline in specie, however, is not to be depended on, so long as the political aspect of affairs is unsettled. The banks are all imitating the capitalists, and refuse to discount; the result is an increased weakness in our produce market. The leading English wool broker in the North Plaza has already deposited over ninety thousand arrobes of wool. In the South Plaza prices are better.

About thirty thousand pounds sterling in Exchange was passed to-day; the rate has an upward tendency, many bills were done to-day at 49½.

DIED.

At Valparaiso, on the 14th Nov., aged 68, Mr. Wm. Gaymer, after a painful illness of 6 years, which he bore with Christian patience. Deceased was an Englishman, and had resided in Chile since 1821: he was one of the leading ship-owners and merchants of our city, and the oldest in the Republic. Remarkable alike for enterprise and rectitude, he suffered many severe reverses, but always evinced a patriotic devotion for the country of his children, and rendered many important services to the state. He leaves a widow and 12 children to deplore his loss. His remains will be conveyed this evening to the Catholic cemetery, and the mercantile body is invited to attend. R.I.P.—*Mercurio*, Valparaiso.

LETTER.

For Mr. William Reynolds, at the office of the 'Standard.'

Now Ready, the
IRISH CATHOLIC ALMANAC
FOR BUENOS AYRES,
1865.
Price \$5 mpc.
Edited and printed at the 'Standard' office.

"THE RIVER PLATE MAGAZINE,"
A Monthly Periodical of History, Sciences, Arts, and Literature, 1865.
Subscriptions received at Messrs. Mackern's Library, Calle San Martin, and at the "Standard" office, Calle Belgrano.
Monthly subscription \$15 currency, or \$160 yearly, d21, x

Notice.
JAEGLLI AND DIAVET,
Watchmakers,
Beg to inform the public that on the 17th inst. Mr. Todor Diavet ceased to be one of the firm. Mr. Adolfo Jaeggli takes the responsibility of the house debts and credits, &c., and continues the business. d21 3p

SCOTCH SCHOOL.
The public are respectfully informed that the above institution will be closed for the vacations from the 23rd inst. until Monday, January 9th 1865.
AUGUSTUS POWELL, Master.
129 15p, d21

Gratificación.
A troop of 20 horses marked with the estancia mark J.H. has been stolen from the estancia 'Los Hermanos,' district 'Bajo Honda,' in the province of Santa Fé. Any person giving information about these animals to the Rosario police will be liberally rewarded.
Rosario, Dec. 12, 1864. 3p, d20

For Sale.
A piece of camp with half a league of garden attached, situated between the Salado and the town of Dolores. Also 2000 sheep. For particulars apply at 34 Chacabuco. 119 9p, d21

For Sale.
1600 Merino Sheep of good quality, and the land that they are on will be rented to the buyer if convenient. Any person interested may apply at the establishment of the Tronquitas, at present owned by Mr. Neil Buchanan, 14 league from the English Church. 123 d21, 6p

To Let.
A small but new house, good for business, situated in the Calle Buen Orden, corner of Caseros. Apply for further information to No. 89 Calle Corrientes. 117 d21, 9p

To Rent.
Various leagues of camp situated in the partidos of Pila Marchiquita and Azul: price from \$800 to \$2000 mpc yearly per 100 square leagues. For further particulars apply at 180 Calle Florida. d21, x

To Let—Furnished Apartments.
A fine Sala, with Bedroom, adjoining. Also several bedrooms, together or separate.
CALLE DE LA FLORIDA, 258 57 1m, d, 8

For Sale.
A piece of Land with two fronts, one in Calle Defensa, facing the quinta of Sr. Lezama, composed of 50 varas front and 130 varas deep, and 50 varas of front in Calle Bolívar.
Also, a large quantity of fruit trees. For further particulars apply at the quinta of the late Admiral Brown. 114 6p, d18

Furnished Apartments (Central).
394 Calle Rivadavia 394.
At the above house furnished Apartments well lighted, &c., can always be had for single Gentlemen or Ladies, with attendance if required. 37 1m, d6

To Rent.
An Estancia in the partido of Pila 1500 varas front by twenty thousand deep, the land is of an excellent quality and suitable for the rearing of Sheep. For further particulars apply to 180 Calle Florida. s15 x

On Sale.
A large Building, Calle Chacabuco. Two leagues of first class Camps, in the province of Santa Fé, department of San Geronimo. Good grass, permanent water, and about three-quarters of a league is covered with woods. 1 league of good Camp in Las Flores, cheap.
An Estancia in Entre-Rios, 1½ leagues, 6,000 sheep, cattle, mares, etc. Good buildings and chacra.
An Estancia, ½ league, in Partido del Monte.
Do. ½ league in Ville de Mercedes, one league from the town, 8 puestos, corrals, etc.
½ League of good camp in the partido de Navarro.
The right to three leagues of camp near Junin.
2,000 Sheep, Mestizas.
WANTED, a central House, for a family.
An Estancia, with cattle and buildings this side of the Salado River.
2 leagues of Camp in the Salto.
A small house near the Retiro.
A piece of ground in the north of the city.
Four or six puestos near the partido del Monte wanted to rent.
Wanted, money to lend, with guarantee of public stocks.
Money given on mortgage.
Public stocks and titles of the Foreign Debt are bought.
Office of D. Alejandro Corna, Exchange Broker, 67 San Martin (altos) front of the Bolsa, from 8 to 4. d1, X

Wanted.
A Housemaid at the British Hotel, Calle Piedad, No. 96. d21, 3p

Wanted.
A Young Man, who understands the grocery business, for an almacén in the camp. Apply at 99, Calle Victoria, before 3 o'clock. 118 3d, 20

Employment.
A young man (a Swiss) well recommended, speaking French, Italian, English, and writes a good hand, is desirous of a situation in any light capacity, where trust and confidence are required. Apply to Messrs. Jaeggli and Diavet, Watchmakers, Calle del Peru, No. 3. d18, 3p

Employment Wanted as Clerk or Book-keeper.
The advertiser, lately arrived from England, desires employment in the above capacity. Satisfactory references can be given. Address T. W. P., Standard office. 106 6p, d17

Wanted Employment.
As Book-keeper and Correspondent. A gentleman formerly book-keeper and Correspondent in an English house at Rio de Janeiro, desires employment in a similar capacity. Satisfactory references. Address T. C. D., Standard office. 99 6p, d16

Medianeros.
Wanted a couple for the Arroyo de Medio. This is a great chance; none but men of character need apply.
Address Irish Estanciero, No. 139 Calle Estados Unidos. n25 1m

Wanted.
A smart intelligent Assistant in a wholesale and retail grocery store in Montevideo, to whom liberal wages will be paid. Apply, with particulars, to Newham and Co., No. 33 Calle Veinte-cinco de Agosto, Montevideo. 67 6p, d23

Wanted Medianeros.
Required two Medianeros for two of the finest flocks in Entre Rios, excellent camps and good water, situated in the Department of Gualeguayacu. Apply to 25 and 27 Calle Defensa. 32 1m, d6

Rams.
Of any class, favored in this country, may be obtained at the estancia Rincon, Rosario, Partido del Baradero. GERMAN FRERS. 121 6p, d20

AUCTION
By MARIANO BILLINGHURST.
At the Plaza 25 de Mayo.
On Friday, 23rd inst. at 3½ o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold to the highest bidder, nine Black Horses, very tame, two so much so that they are fit for a lady to ride. 127 3p, d21

AUCTION.

By B. BALCARCE & CO.

To be sold on 23rd of December by auction a piece of land with ranchos situated in calle Posos, between Venezuela and Belgrano, belonging to Josefa Esciza and Estanislao Correa, her son, by order of the Señor Juez de Primera Instancia, Dr. Dn. Miguel Garcia Fernandez. It will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, and contains ten yards in front towards the west and forty-eight in depth to the east, four brick rooms (thatched roofs and one with a brick roof), seven fruit trees, and all fenced in. It has been valued at \$29,700, and will not be sold for less than two-thirds of what it has been valued at.
For further particulars apply at the office of Señor Malmerca.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
COLEGIO COMERCIAL DE SANTA LUCIA.
750—CALLE BUEN ORDEN—750
At the foot of the Hill.
Christmas Holidays begin on the 24th inst, and Classes open on the 5th of January, 1865. 113 6p, d18

COLEGIO ANGLO-PORTENO.
205—Máipú—205
Vacations commence Dec. 25th, ending January 6th. A. S. SMITH. 110 6p, d20

"THE ARGENTINE CITIZEN."
The first number of this fortnightly organ of "Immigration and Industrial Progress" will appear on the 10th of January 1865.
Subscriptions and all communications for the Editor must be directed to the undersigned.
PRICE OF EACH NUMBER.
Three Bolivian Riols in Rosario.
Eight Dollars Currency in B. Ayres.
One Shilling in Europe and North America.
Advertisements conventional.

AGENTS.
Buenos Ayres—Charles Wm Benn and Co., 49 Calle 25 de Mayo.
London—George Street Esq., 30 Cornhill, E. C.
Liverpool—Samuel R. Phibbs Esq., Argentine Consulate, Speke and buildings, 108 6p, d17

MEDICINE FOR THE POOR.
Radway's Ready Relief is the poor man's best friend, for it will relieve him of pain in a few minutes, and cure him if sick without loss of time. If the laborer, the mechanic, sailor, woodcutter, the boatman, the farmer, the merchant, the student or the professional man is seized with pain or is sick Radway's Ready Relief will cure him quickly. No one day in a year need be lost by sickness, if this medicine is used when pain or discomfort is experienced. It should be in every hut, cabin, house, place, shop, camp, barge, canal boat in the land. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers everywhere.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
G. and H. MACKERN,
44, Calle San Martin.
Have recently received a varied assortment of children's toy books, games, puzzles, picture books, Miss Muloch's 'Fairy Book,' bibles and prayer books, handsomely-bound editions of the British Poets, Lett's Diaries for the new year, bibles and testaments with Scotch psalms and paraphrases, family bibles with do., and commentary, gold and silver pencil cases, Rodger's penknives, cheap edition Waverly Novels, 25 volumes, the 'Dublin Journal,' 150 engravings, backgammon-boards, chessmen and boards, the card game 'Happy families,' cribbage boxes, games of homeward bound, rival squads, squalls, Christmas plum-pudding, royal garrison game, Oxford boat-race, horse racing game, variety of Chinese puzzles, Lady Dunderbury's round game of cards, and others moral and instructive, wishing cards, or the secret told, &c., A B C boxes, dissecting maps, several sorts of moveable toy books.

PAUL FRUGONI.
Sworn Attorney and Public Translator, Respectfully offers his services to the English residents of this city and country.
Office—CALLE BOLIVAR, No. 31. 98 1m, d16

HOTEL HARMONIE.
124—CALLE MAYO—124.
The Proprietor of this establishment has the honor to announce to the Public in general that this place has been got up entirely new, and leaves nothing to be desired in the way of comfort; every convenience of lodging and board for families or gentlemen; pensioners also received—500\$ monthly. Lunch and supper every day. Herring salad, ham, and preserves; also draft ale and lager-bier, and all kinds of refreshments. 79 9p, d15

JAMES S. HILL & CO.,
Haberdashers,
21—CALLE FLORIDA—21.
88 6p, d15

Horse Lost.
On the 12th inst., from 120 Chacabuco, a small Gray Horse, with English saddle and bridle, with his mane cut. Whoever will deliver the same to the stable yard in Calle Mexico, in front of the Cuartel Restauradores, will receive two hundred dollars reward. 82 6p, d15

British Post Office Agency.
British Consulate,
Buenos Ayres, Dec. 16, 1864.
NOTICE.
In consequence of an alteration made in the hour of departure of the British Royal Mail Packet from this port, to commence on the 27th inst., the usual mails made up at this office will be despatched earlier. The hour of closing the boxes henceforward will be 1 o'clock a.m., instead of Eleven as formerly. Letters with late fees will be received until One p.m. instead of Two. FRANK PARISH, Agent. 109 3p, d17

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.
The Royal Mail Steam Packet, 'Merry,' Captain Lewis, will leave this port for Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro, on Tuesday, 27th December. At Rio de Janeiro the 'Merry' will meet and will transfer to the Company's Transatlantic Packets, Passengers and Freight for the following Ports, viz., Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent (Cape de Verd Islands), Lisbon, and Southampton.
Passengers by this vessel are requested to embark before four p.m. on the above-named day, as the 'Merry' will leave the moment that the mails arrive on board.
For information as regards Rates of Passage, of Freight, &c., please apply at the Agency of the Company, 77 Calle 25 de Mayo.
ADRIAN ROBINSON,
Agent for Bahia, and Pernambuco, at 23 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

For Sale.
And to be landed immediately from the British steamer Una, about one hundred barrels of Potatoes, a fine lot of Hams, Cheese, Bacon, and Bass Ale in Kilderkins of 15 gallons, October brew. For further particulars apply to Henry Rivers & Co., Paseo Julio, No. 49. 100 6p, d17

For Sale.
4000 Fine Mestiza Sheep, and if convenient to the buyer he can have the camp, that the sheep occupy till the expiration of the lease; it is excellent camp, with houses, corrals, &c., about thirty leagues to the South, close to a saladero. If convenient they would be changed for sheep in the North.
For further particulars apply at the Confeiteria Simplicia, forming corner in the Streets Mejico and Bolivar. 81 6p, d15

BENSON'S WATCHES AND CLOCKS.
Watch and Clock Maker, by Special Appointment, to His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales.
Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862.
"A sample of English clock work on a large scale, the world's finest, the finest piece of mechanism we have ever seen."—*Chronometer*, 20th June 1862.
"Some of them are of great beauty and if the English watch-makers only follow the example of these, they will soon be able to compete with foreigners in decorative watches, there seems to be no reason why they should not get the trade entirely into their own hands."—*Telegraph*, March 11 1862.
"The more splendid and exquisite finished piece of mechanism we have ever seen."—*Chronometer*, 20th June 1862.
"The watches are of the finest quality which the art of horology is at present capable of producing. The clock and watches were objects of great interest to the public, and have attracted a large number of visitors."—*Illustrated London News*, November 4, 1862.

WATCHES, adapted for every class, climate, and country, wholesale and retail. Chronometer, Duplex, Lever, Horizontal, Repeating, Centre Seconds, Keyless, Astronomical, Reversible, and Chronograph, from 200 guineas to 5 guineas each.
CLOCKS, Drawing Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Library, Hall, Staircase, Bracket, Carriage, Chimney, Sial, Astronomical, Church, Turrit, Stable, Railway, Post-office, Shop, Warehouse, Office, or Counting-house, from 1,000 guineas to £1 10s.

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH—first class London made Lever Compensation Watch, with 1000 guineas to £1 10s. each. Gold Case, £11 0. Silver Case, £10 0. Steel Case, £9 0. 1000 guineas to £1 10s. each. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED WATCH PAMPHLET.
Which can be obtained at the office of this paper, or will be sent Post free Six Stamps, contains a short History of Watchmaking, with descriptions and prices of every kind of Watch now made, and from which merchants and others can select and have their orders sent safe by post to India, the Colonies, or any part of the world.
Post Office Orders, Bankers' Drafts, or Bills upon London Houses must be made payable and addressed to:
JAMES W. BENSON,
WATCH & CLOCK MANUFACTORY,
33 & 34 LUDGATE HILL,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1849.

'BURROW'S GLASSES.'
FOR THE OPERA, FIELD, CAMP, & SEA.
Unsurpassed for brilliancy and appearance, equal to any other Binocular at double the price.
Larger Size and Power, £5 6s. (Selling Case); Smaller, £3 13s. 6d.
In Aluminium, incredibly light, 10 and 14 Guineas.
As used at the National Rifle Association Meeting.

Naval, Deer-Stalking, and Reconnoitring Telescopes.
Best quality, 2, 4, and 6 Guineas each.
Optical and Mechanical perfection.
Illustrated London News—"Admirably adapted for deer-stalking, and sportsmen."
Field—"Most compact, accurate, and powerful."
Army and Navy Gazette—"One of the best of the Volunteer Service Glasses." Beautifully finished Binoculars.
Gentlemen, in order to save delay, should address a remittance to—**W. & J. BURROW**, Malvern, England.
CAUTION.—Messrs. Burrow do not guarantee the quality of any glasses that do not bear their name and address.

